"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASEVICH, Yu.Ye. (Moskva)

One problem in optics. Fiz.v shkole 20 no.1:103 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 14:10)
(Optics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASEVICH, Yu.Ye. (Moskva)

How to cause students to adopt dialectical materialism as their conception of the world. Fiz. v shkole 21 no.1: 28-31 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Dialectical materialism) (Communist education)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASEVICH, Yu.Ye.

Studying the great program of the development of communism in teaching physics. Fiz. v shkole 22 no.3:28-35 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Shkola pamyati Lenina, Gorki Leninskiye Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Farm mechanization—Study and teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASEVICH, Yuriy Yevgen'yrvich; IVANOVICH, K.A., red.; AVERICHEV, Yu.P., red.; KREYS, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Training of rural electricians]Podgotovka sel'skogo elektromontera; iz opyta shkoly pamiati V.I.Lenina v Gorkakh Leninskikh. Pod red. K.A.Ivanovicha. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 135 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Ivanovich).
(Electricians--Education and training)
(Rural electrification--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

CHICHIKIN, Petr Andreyevich; DURASOV, A.A., red.; ALEKSEYEVA, T.P., red.; PERLOV, P.V., tekhn.red.

[Cheboksary] Cheboksary. Cheboksary, Chuvashskoe gos.izd-vo, 1960. 100 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Cheboksary)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A. M.

25001. DURASOV, A. M. Velikiy Russkiy Revolyutsioner A. N. Radishchev Predshestvennik. Velikogo Russkogo Pochvoveda V. V. Dokuchayeva. Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., 1949, No. 5, S. 98-101.

SO: Letopis', No. 33, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A. M.

Relation of carbon to the general nitrogen content in chernozem soils of various types. Pochvovedenie, No 8, 1952.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.; GAVRILYUK, F.Ya., dotsent.

On the article of A.M.Durasov. Vest.AN Kazakh. SSR 10 no.6:107-109 Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Rostovskiy universitet (for Gavrilyuk).
(Soils) (Durasov, A.M.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

Durasov, A.M.

USSR/Soil Science - General Problems. J-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10444

Author : Durasov, A.M.

Inst : Kazakh State University imeni S.M. Kirov

Title : The Work of the Soil Science Department of the Kazakh State University imeni S.M. Kirov on Research in the Soils of Kazakhstan.

Orig Pub : Pochvovedeniye, 1957, No 3, 120-121

Abstract : This is a communication on the results of the Department's work on the compilation of a large-scale survey of the soils of the virgin and little-used lands of the Republic. The work was done in 1952 over an area of 1,596,000 hectares.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

J

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science. Soil Biology.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63039

Author : Durasov, A.M ; Yegorov, V.P ; Yegorova, I.I.
Inst : -
Title : A Group Composition of the Humus of Multi-Humus (Fertile) Chernozems of Northern Kazakhstan

Orig Pub: Pochvovedeniye, 1957, No 7, 57-62

Abstract: The humus content in the upper horizons of weakly solonized, solonized and solodized multi-humus chernozems varies between 10.09 and 12.25%. Chernozem humus is characterized by its high content of humic acids and relatively small content of fulvic acids. The weakly solonized and the solonized chernozems differ little in the amount of humic acids

Card : 1/3 1. KAZAKH STATE UNIV IM S.M. KIROV

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

J

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science. Soil Biology.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63039

in the upper horizons; these occur in least quantity in the solodized chernozem. A considerable difference in their distribution along the profile is observed between weakly solonized and solonized chernozems. In all the multi-humus chernozems described, the humic acids predominate over the fulvic acids. The C content in the insoluble residue of soil humus is from 24 to 34%, while in the horizon of solonized chernozems it increases to 52-54%. The relationship between humic acids and fulvic acids in less humified chernozems is narrower. The reasons for the greater content of humic acids in chernozem humus of Northern Kazakhstan, in con-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

J

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science. Soil Biology.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., N 14, 1958, No 63039

parison with average-humus chernozems, are: the formation of the soils under conditions of a somewhat moister climate and of a favorable development of vegetation and humification of organic residues; on the other hand, the great quantity of insoluble residue in the average-humus chernozems is conditioned upon the greater dryness of the climate. -- D.V. Khan

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

USSR/Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91367

Author : Durasov I.M.
Inst : Kazakh Univ.
Title : Soils of Chernozem Zone of Northern Kazakhstan

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kazakhsk. un-ta, 1957, 29, 175-189

Abstract : Set forth in brief are the characteristics of the Northern Kazakhstan chernozems, which distinguish them from the chernozems of the Russian plain: less thickness in horizon A, tongue-like nature of the transition horizon, more feebly expressed structure, rapid decrease of humus with depth, more insoluble residue in humus, wider ratio of humic acids to fulvic acids and narrow ratio C/N. The soil complexes and soil blendings are diversified in the composition of their components and in their ratios. The humus content in the soils is put at the basis of the division of Northern Kazakhstan chernozems into subtypes: the mulch-humus - more than 9 percent, the average-humus - 6 to 9 percent and the

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91367

low in humus - 4 to 6 percent. Within the limits of a single subtype, a division into varieties was adopted: typical, carbonate, solonetz and solodized. The varieties are distinguished by mechanical composition. The author regards the humus-feature of the chernozems as a zonal criterion. In connection with the complexity as a typical phenomena, strict zonality of the subtypes of chernozems is not observed. An agricultural appraisal of the chernozems is given and certain anti-erosion measures are recommended. A bibliography of 52 titles. -- F.I. Shcherbak

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

[redacted]

BURASOV, S.M., Doc Agr Sci--(diss) "Soils of Northern Caucasus." Orsk, 1958. 30 pp (Author's abstract of the dissertation submitted for defense to the Orsk Agr Inst in S.M. Kirov)." 200 copies. List of author's works, p 29 (10 titles) (KL, 31-58, 104)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.

Soloth soils and grey osolodised forest soils of the forest-steppe of Northern Caucasus [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.1:51-58 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Caucasus, Northern--Soloth soils)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.

Meadow-Chernozem soils of North Kazakhstan. Pochvovedenie no.11:19-25 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M.Kirova.
(North Kazakhstan Province--Chernozem soils)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.

Chernozems of the trans-Ili Ala-Tau. Pochvovedenie no.5:11-20 My '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau—Chernozem soils)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.

Dark Chestnut carbonaceous alkali soils of northern Kazakhstan.
Pochvovedenie no.2:24-31 F '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.
(Kazakhstan--Soils)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.

The soil and geographical regionalization of northern Kazakhstan. Trudy TashGU no.186:143-157 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Kazakhstan--Soils)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A. M.

Relation of carbon to total nitrogen in basic soils of Ciscaucasia. Pochvovedenie no.7:98-100 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Russia, Southern—Soils—Carbon content)
(Russia, Southern—Soils—Nitrogen content)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.

Ratio of carbon to total nitrogen in main soils of the Volga Valley. Pochvovedenie no.10:12-17 O '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.M.

Group composition of the humus of Chernozems in the Ciscaucasian, trans-Volga, and West-Siberian Provinces. Pochvovedenie no.11:71-78 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kazanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Submitted Nov. 3, 1964.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, A.N.

Combination die for the manufacture of chaplets. Lit. proizv. no.2:41-42 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Dies (Metalworking))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

84158

12.2000

S/112/59/000/013/067/067
A002/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 13, p. 289, # 28264

AUTHORS: Krylov, N.A., Durasov, A.S.

TITLE: An Electronic-Acoustical Method of Estimating Physical-Mechanical Properties of Construction Materials

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn. inform. Glavleningradstroy, 1957, No. 9, pp.16-21

TEXT: An electronic-acoustical method of testing construction material is described. The method makes it possible to estimate the physical-mechanical properties of materials (in the first place strength and elasticity) from the value of scund wave propagation in the specimens or in building construction elements. The ИПВ-1 (IPV-1) device was built. It consists of an electromechanical or an electrohydraulical vibrator, a vibration receiver, a vibrator control unit, a time marker unit, a beam scanning unit, and a power supply unit. The vibrator produces sound waves in the material to be tested by unit impact pulses whose frequency is set in dependence on their attenuation time. The operation of the vibrator is synchronized with the start of the horizontal scanning of the

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A002/A001

An Electronic-Acoustical Method of Estimating Physical-Mechanical Properties of Construction Materials

oscilloscope beam, which makes it possible to measure the time of travel of sound waves from the vibration source to the piezoelectric receiver. The weight of the device is 30 kg. The device is operated by one man. Measurement data of the sound wave propagation velocity in concrete specimens of different composition are given. It was established that the velocity of sound wave propagation changes considerably in dependence on structural peculiarities of concrete. This provides the basis for assuming that the electronic-acoustical method is a very effective means of checking the composition of concrete and the process of its hardening. It can be used to detect such factors as moistening, corrosion, saturation with sea salts, cyclic freezing and thawing.

Ye.Ya.Yu.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

Durasov A.S.

KRYLOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DURASOV, A.S., inzh.

Vibration method of determining the physical and mechanical properties of reinforced and prestressed concrete structures. Biul. tekh. inform. 3 no.11:24-26 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Vibration) (Precast concrete--Testing)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, Arkadiy Semenovich; KRYLOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; SBITNEV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., red. izd-va; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Physical methods for checking the quality of concrete] Fizicheskie metody kontrolia kachestva betona. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam., 1959. 101 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Concrete--Testing) (Quality control)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

SOV/97-59-3-5/15

AUTHORS: Krylov, N. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Durasov, A. S., Engineer

TITLE: Present Methods of Controlling the Quality of Concrete

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 3, pp 113-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During recent years increasing attention has been paid to the pulse, vibration and radiometric methods of controlling the quality of concrete. All these methods are described as physical. They are all based on the latest developments in acoustics, electronics and radiometry, and do not require the destruction of the concrete testing samples. The development of ultrasonic pulse methods was described by A. Savchuk and A. Filipchinskiy in Beton i zhelezobeton 1958, Nr 2. This method is based on the exploitation of the theory of elasticity and development of acoustics. The process of the distribution of elastic waves in concrete can be expressed by given differential formulae. Utilising the deductions from the theory of elasticity, related to dependence of the phase velocity of elastic waves on basic physical and mechanical properties of concrete, we

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Present Methods of Controlling the Qaulity of Concrete

can determine mathematically the elastic constants of concrete. As concrete is not an ideally elastic material the ultrasonic pulse method of controlling its quality requires, in practice, the use of empirical coefficients allowing for non-elastic and structural properties of concrete. The quality of concrete can be also tested by a radiometric method which is based on the attenuation of the intensity of X-rays after they have passed through the testing material. This attenuation follows a given exponential law. The X-ray attenuation can be expressed by a mass attenuation coefficient, which appears to be constant for the majority of building materials. For general evaluation of the physical and mechanical properties of concrete, complicated pulse, vibrating and radiometric apparatus is required. It can be assumed that the distribution of velocities of a compound acoustic pulse and the degree of distortion of its original form are functions of the same properties of concrete which determine its strength. The problem is to construct such an apparatus which will allow us not only to measure the distribution of velocity of a

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complex sound pulse but also to evaluate the degree of its distortion. For this purpose an apparatus called an acoustical microsecondmeter (AM) was designed (see Fig 2). The method of investigation of vibration presupposes a different definition of elastic, and non-elastic, properties of the tested element. For this purpose, an apparatus was designed to measure damping (IAZ, Fig 3). As a result of tests, the relationship between the velocity of compound acoustic signals, the frequency of their own vibrations, the characteristics of their attenuation and deformation, and the strength of concrete, was determined. Fig 4 gives graphs, showing the relationship between the acoustical characteristics of concrete and its age (time after casting). Fig 5 illustrates "block-scheme" radiometric apparatus for radiometric investigations of concrete. This method was used in tests during the hardening process of concrete when the crystalline structure of concrete is produced. The graph in Fig 6 shows the interaction of X-rays with concrete in relation to the latter's age (time after casting). The radiometric method is used also to ascertain the

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specific weight of the concrete. With this method the process of the consolidation of concrete during casting of the construction can be ascertained. Fig 7 gives a graph showing the relationship between the penetrability of X-rays and specific weight of the concrete during the process of its consolidation. Fig 8 gives graphs showing the relationship between the acoustical characteristics of concrete and its mechanical strength. The vibration method of testing can be used for determination of the magnitude of prestress in the reinforcement. By this method moments of inertia of various complicated cross-sections can also be found. The pulse method can be used to evaluate the quality of concrete and reinforced concrete of various building constructions such as the products of Factory for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete in Avtovo, near Leningrad, where an acoustical microsecondometer AM was used. Graph in Fig 9 shows results of these tests. Practical application of pulse vibration and radiometric methods of testing concrete is widely used in manufacturing processes. The pulse method appears to be sufficiently sensitive for the physical and mechanical control of properties of concrete

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subjected to repeated freezing and defreezing, and saturation with sea salts. Fig 10 gives a graph illustrating the above tests. The authors of this article in conjunction with technicians of the Leningrad Branch of ASiA USSR Glavleningradstroy used these methods of controlling the quality of concrete in factories for concrete and reinforced concrete products. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

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15.3200

S/112/59/000/012/095/097
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 275, # 25856

AUTHOR: Durasov, A.S.

TITLE: Quality Control of Concrete by Pulse Method

PERIODICAL: Dokl. Mezhvuz. konferentsii po ispytaniyam sooruzh., Leningrad, 1958, pp. 225-235

TEXT: The basic diagram of pulse concrete testing is described which determines the velocity of propagation of elastic waves in concrete. Characteristics of the ultrasonic devices designed for this purpose are given. An investigation of the properties of concrete has been carried out with a pulse device ИПВ-1 (IPV-1) and new АМ (AM) (acoustic microtimer) devices which enable one not only to measure the sound velocity but also to record the change in the form of a complex signal as a result of its interaction with structural heterogeneities on its way in concrete.

M.M.P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5195

Durasov, Arkadiy Semenovich, and Nikolay Alekseyevich Krylov

Fizicheskiye metody kontrolya kachestva betona (Physical Methods in the Quality Testing of Concrete) Leningrad, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 101 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: V. S. Sbitnev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M. Ya. Kaplan; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Voronetskaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in construction organizations, concrete and ferroconcrete plants, and scientific research institutes and laboratories engaged in the testing of building materials.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss physical or nondestructive methods for testing concrete structures. Included is concise theoretical information on impulse, vibrational, and radiometric testing methods. The designs and operational principles of testing apparatus are considered and laboratory and production

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experience in the operation of this equipment is discussed. According to the authors, their objective was to describe the present stage in the development of methods for testing building materials, and to consider the area of the possible application of these methods for research purposes and for solving engineering problems during construction. In their opinion, these methods may be used in the future as a means for the control, automation, and mechanization of production processes. No personalities are mentioned. There are 9 references, all Soviet.

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DURASOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYLOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BYSTRYAKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; YEGOROV, N.I., inzh.; SAKHNO, G.I., inzh.

Mobile electronic acoustical and radiometric laboratory. Biul.tekh.inform. po stroi. 5 no.11:14-16 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Building materials--Testing) (Radiometer) (Electronic instruments)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

KRYLOV, Nikolay Alekseevich, zasl. izobretatel', doktor tekhn. nauk; DURASOV, Arkadiy Semenovich, zasl. izobretatel', kand tekhn. nauk

[Radio engineering methods of controlling the structural strength of concrete and reinforced concrete; experience of the Houseing Construction Combine No.3 of the Main Administration for Housing and Industrial Construction of the city of Leningrad] Radiotekhnicheskie metody kontrolia konstruktivnoi prochnosti betona i zhelezobetona; opyt raboty Domostroitel'nogo kombinata No.3 Glavleningradstroiia. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 41 p. (MIRA 18:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOV, P., rabochiy

"Friendship" club. Mast. ugl. 8 no.11:21 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Shakhta No.5-6 imeni Dimitrova v Donbasse.
(Donets Basin--Coal miners)

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DURASOV, P.

Motion picture filmed in the mines. Mast.ugl . no.10:13 O '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Shakhty no.5-6 imeni Dimitrova kombinata Stalinugol'.
(Donets Basin--Motion pictures)

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DURASOV, P. I. DECEASED

Metallurgy
cast iron

see IIC

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; AFANAS'YEV, Yu.A.; DURASOV, V.B.; RYABININ, A.I.

Determination of the size of solvate molecules formed by tributyl phosphate. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.3:490-492 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; DYADIN, Yu.A.; YAKOVLEV, I.I.; DUBASOV, V.B.; MIRONOVA, Z.N.

Polytherms of mutual solubility in the systems water – organophosphorus extraction agents. Report 1. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:27-31 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; DYADIN, Yu.A.; YAKOVLEV, I.I.; DURASOV, V.B.; MIRONOVA, Z.N.

Study of the polytherm of mutual solubility in the system water - organophosphorus extractant. Report No.2. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:28-32 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (for Nikolayev). Submitted June 24, 1964.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; GRIBANOVA, I.N.; YAKOVLEVA, N.I.; DURASOV, V.B.; KHOL'KINA, I.D.; MIRONOVA, Z.N.; TSVETKOV, Ye.N.; KABACHNIK, M.I., akademik

Correlation between the extractive capacity of organophosphorus extraction agents and the σ constants of the substituents at the phosphorus atom. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:578-581 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdelen'ya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; AFANAS'YEV, Yu.A.; DURASOV, V.B.

Thermochemical study of the extraction of nitric acid with tributyl phosphate. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:1317-1319 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

L 26574-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6016975 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/003/0578/0581

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. V. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Gribanova, I. M.; Yakovleva, N. I.; Durasov, V. B.; Khol'kina, I. D.; Mironova, Z. N.; Tsvetkov, Ye. N.; Kabachnik, M. I. (Academician) 46 B

ORG: Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR); Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, AN SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Siberskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Correlation of the extraction capacity of organophosphorus extraction reagents with the sigma constants of the substituents on the phosphorus atom

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 3, 1965, 578-581

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, uranyl nitrate, plutonium, alkylphosphine oxide, distribution coefficient, phosphinic acid

ABSTRACT: The article presents preliminary results on the correlation of the extraction capacity of neutral organophosphorus extraction reagents with their structure. The sigma constant, which Nikolayev et al. derived from the ionization constants of phosphorus acids in 1956, using the Hammett equation, was used to characterize the influence of substituents. The presence of a linear relationship between the effective extraction constants and sums of the sigma constants was demonstrated with a correlation coefficient of 0.994. The correlation of the sigma constants with the distribution coefficients was studied for the extraction of uranyl nitrate and plutonium (IV and VI) nitrate

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ACC NR: AP6016975

by organophosphorus compounds (approximately 30 extraction reagents) under various conditions. A linear relationship was found to exist between the logarithm of the distribution coefficients and sums of the sigma constants of the substituents on the phosphorus atom, obeyed by esters of phosphoric, mono- and dialkylphosphinic acids, trialkylphosphine oxides, and dialkyl phosphites. The linear relationship found was better satisfied by the distribution coefficients in extraction from neutral and moderately acidic solutions. Chiefly compounds containing isopropyl and isobutyl radicals in the ester groups or at the phosphorus atom satisfactorily obey the linear relationship. A linear relationship is also obeyed by the maximum values of the distribution coefficients for each extraction reagent. The distribution coefficients determined in extraction experiments are functions of several variables, including the constants of complex formation, salt formation (in acid media), hydration constants, and particular distribution coefficients of the substances participating in the equilibrium. From the fact that the logarithms of the distribution coefficients are linear functions of the sum of the sigma constants of the substituents, it follows that the particular distribution coefficients obey the Hammett equation in the cases considered. The correlations of the distribution coefficients of uranyl and plutonium nitrates for organophosphorus extraction reagents with the values of the sum of the sigma constants of the substituents on the phosphorus atom are tabulated for 24 extraction systems. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 07Jun65 / ORIG REF: 017 / OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

AKHMEDOV, A.M., prof., doktor veter. nauk; GONCHAROV, G.D., doktor biol. nauk; DURASOV, V.I.; ZAGAYEVSKIY, I.S., prof., doktor veter. nauk; KUKHARKOVA, L.L.; BARMASH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; POZHARISKAYA, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPTEV, F.P.; LIBERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROVSKIY, V.P., inzh.; MIRONOV, A.N., prof., doktor veter. nauk; MALYSHEV, K.B., kand. veter. nauk; NIKITIN, B.P., inzh.; POLYAKOV, A.A., prof., doktor veter. nauk; RUSAKOV, V.N.; TARSHIS, M.G., kand. veter. nauk; SHUR, I.V., prof., doktor veter. nauk; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[Manual on veterinary and sanitary expertise and hygiene in the processing of animal products] Rukovodstvo po veterinarno-sanitarnoi ekspertize i gigiene pererabotki zhivotnykh produktov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 426 p. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOVA, A. YA.

А. Н. [illegible], А. Н. [illegible], В. Н. [illegible], А. Я. [illegible]

[illegible] калориметрическая установка для [illegible] мощности в диапазоне 0,75—1,0 см.

А. Л. [illegible],
В. А. Юрел,
В. Н. [illegible],
А. Я. Дурасова

[illegible] болометры для измерения мощности СВЧ.

А. Н. [illegible]

Оптимальные параметры радиометра

Н. Б. Михайлова

О корреляционном измерителе малых сигналов в диапазоне 3—36 Мгц.

В. С. Бутенко

Метод калибровки и поверки [illegible] погрешности [illegible] в диапазоне от 12 кгц до 30 Мгц.

10 июня
(с 16 до 22 часов)

40

Г. Д. Бурдун,
С. В. [illegible],
В. Е. [illegible]

Метод точного измерения параметров диэлектриков в миллиметровом диапазоне волн

Н. Р. [illegible], В. Н. Юрьев

Устройство для исследования спектра излучения в миллиметровом и субмиллиметровом диапазоне.

Ю. Я. Юров,
В. Н. [illegible]

Измерение диэлектрической проницаемости стержневых образцов в диапазоне СВЧ.

Л. Н. [illegible]

Точное измерение КСВН с помощью фазовращателя в [illegible] головки.

11 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Л. Н. [illegible]

Методы поверки [illegible] измерительных линий в диапазоне 0,75—10,0 см.

41

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

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15.8370

31570
S/081/61/000/022/068/076
B144/B138

AUTHORS: Pavlov, V. V., Goryachev, M. S., Durasova, I. F.

TITLE: Utilization of polyurethane foam plastics in aircraft construction

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 452, abstract 22P75 (Sb. "Penoplastmassy". M., Oborongiz, 1960, 131-156)

TEXT: General information on the following subjects is given: production technology for foam polyurethanes (FP), main physical and mechanical properties of PU-101 (PU-101) and PU-101A (PU-101A) type FP's, and the production technology for radomes, grating reflectors, products with closed reinforcing tramework, with simultaneous bonding of the reinforcing tramework, pannels and heat-insulating blocks, and to radiotransparent inserts. The paper also describes the use of FP as a light potting compound, the moulding of complex small parts 30-50 cm^3 volume with varying wall thicknesses, the filling of product by means of an insert, and investigations made to determine the resistance of radomes to deformation under the effect of high temperatures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOVA, M.

DURASOVA, M.; KOULA, V.

Study of chlorinated hydro-carbons, organic phosphorus compounds, and inorganic arsenic compounds to be used for controlling the images of the Colorado beetle. p.47 (Zoologicke a Entomologicke Listy, Praha. Vol. 3, no. 1, Mar. 1954)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOVA, M.

(3)

Insecticidal properties of mineral oils. V. Koula and M. Durasová (Rostlinná výroba ČSAZV, Prague-Ruzyn, Czech.). *Sborník Českoslov. Akad. Zeměděl. Véd*, 27A, 97–106(1954)—Ovicidal, larvicidal, and insecticidal effects of mineral oils are dependent on mol. wt. and viscosity. Mol. wt. of naphthenes should be close to 300 and viscosity S/100°F. 140 sec. and of paraffins 340 and S/100°F. 80 sec. Paraffin oils should have the following phys. characteristics: d_4^{15} 0.840, n_D^{15} 1.454, m.p. −15°, aniline point + 87, viscosity S/100°F. 70–80 sec., unsulfonated residue not lower than 92%, and av. mol. wt. 340 ± 5. J. M.

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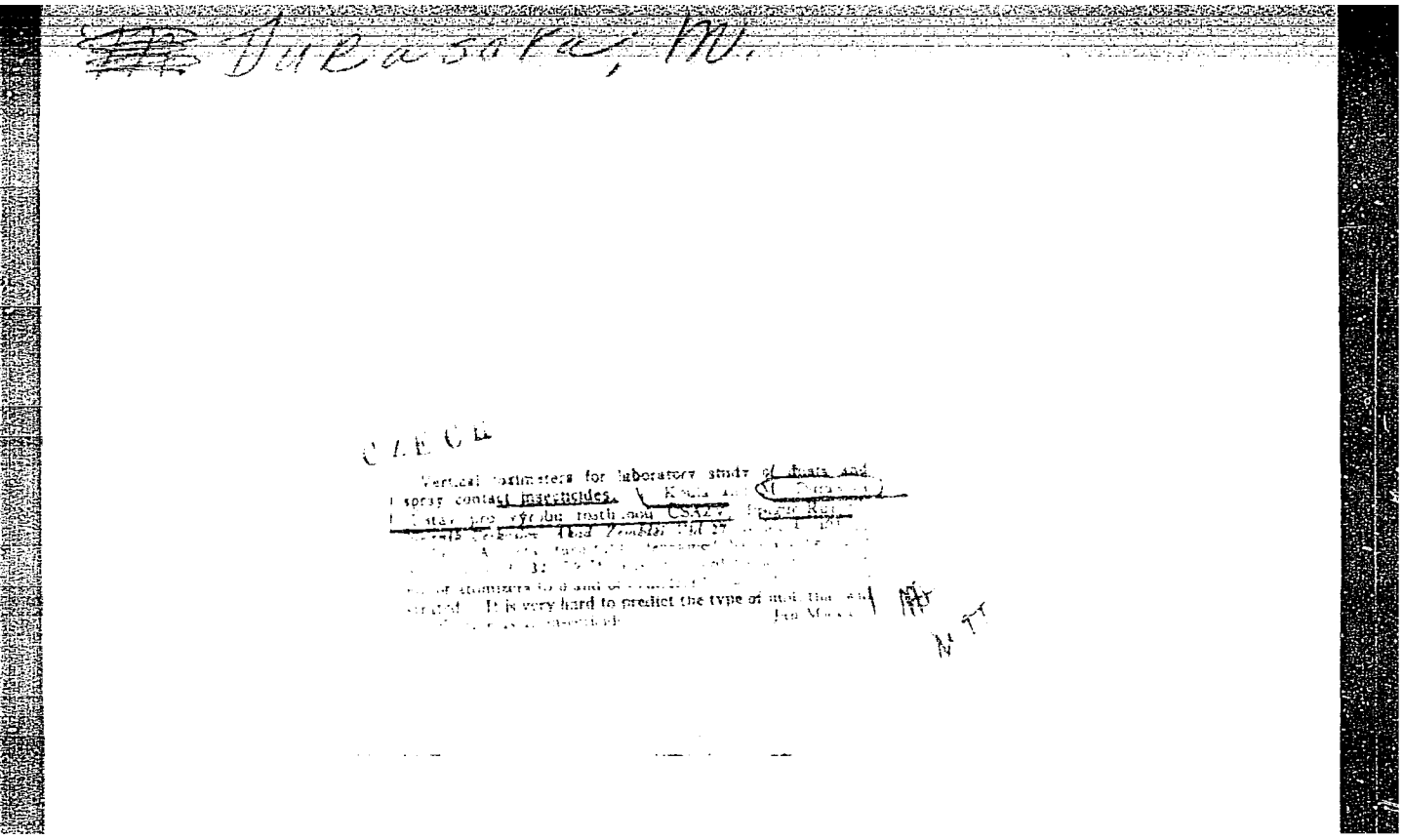

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General and Special Zoology - Insects. P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30574

Author : Koula, V., Durasova, M.
Inst : -
Title : Further Experimentation with the Use of Aerosols for the Protection of Plants.

Orig Pub : Sbor. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Rostl. vyroba, 1956, 29, No 12, 1283-1292.

Abstract : Field tests of mechanical aerosols from a plane and of thermomechanical aerosols, formed by a hand pulsating generator, were carried on in 1955. The aerosols were formed from solutions of DDT, HCCH, their combinations, nicotine and E-605. Best results in the control of the rape plant glittering beetle, the hemp flea and the beet aphids were obtained from aerosols, containing 10% DDT or HCCH, 5% or 10% of a combination of both these insecticides, 5% of E-605, or 5% of nicotine.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General and Special Zoology - Insects. P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30574

Author : Koula, V., Durasova, M.
Inst : -
Title : Further Experimentation with the Use of Aerosols for the Protection of Plants.

Orig Pub : Sbor. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Rostl. vyroba, 1956, 29, No 12, 1283-1292.

Abstract : Field tests of mechanical aerosols from a plane and of thermomechanical aerosols, formed by a hand pulsating generator, were carried on in 1955. The aerosols were formed from solutions of DDT, HCCH, their combinations, nicotine and E-605. Best results in the control of the rape plant glittering beetle, the hemp flea and the beet aphids were obtained from aerosols, containing 10% DDT or HCCH, 5% or 10% of a combination of both these insecticides, 5% of E-605, or 5% of nicotine.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

KOULA, Vatslav [Koula, Václav], doktor, inzh.; DURASOVA, Milada, inzh.; UMNOV, M.P., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, [translator],; DUNSKIY, V.F., red.; BELEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Aerosols in plant protection] Aerozoli v zashchite rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 117 p. [Translated from the Czech]. (MIRA 11:11)

(Aerosols)
(Spraying and dusting in agriculture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

COUNTRY	:	CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY	:	Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part 3. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2772
AUTHOR	:	Durasova-Janu. M.; Koronsky, F.
INST.	:	Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences
TITLE	:	Effect of Hexachlorocyclohexane Preparations upon the Taste of Potatoes
ORIG. PUB.	:	Sb. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Rostl. vyroba, 1959, 5, No 3, 409-418
ABSTRACT	:	It was established that preparations containing technical hexachlorocyclohexane (I), its combinations with DDT, partially deodorized I, and pure γ-isomer of I impair the taste of potatoes grown during the first and second year after disinfection of the soil.-- From authors' summary
CARD:		1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

SEMENOVA, Ye.L.,; PONAMAREVA, N.A.,; TOLSTUKHINA, Ye.N.,; KARTASHOVA, A.L.,; ABRAMOVA, G.F.,; LOPATUKHINA, L.G.,; DURASOVA, M.N.

Therapeutic effects of certain protein fractions of plague serum. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.2:78-83 F'56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova, Sredne-Aziatskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha.
(PLAGUS, immunol.
ther. eff. of protein fractions of antiplague serum)
(IMMUNE SERUMS
antiplague serum protein fractions, ther. eff.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Rabies Virus. E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 81279

Authors : Selimov, M. A.; Durasova, M. N.; Rogozina, Ye. N.; Ratgauz, V. G.; Mayorova, L. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Antirabic Gamma-Globulin. Report 1. Procurement and Fractionation of an Immune Antirabic Serum.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No. 7, 28-32.

Abstract : In order to obtain serum, horses were used which were immunized by live fixated virus. For fractionation, fractional precipitation by ammonium sulfate and alcoholic precipitation proved useful. The latter provided the obtaining of a more standard preparation.

From Moscow Inst. Vaccines i Syera imeni Mechnikov

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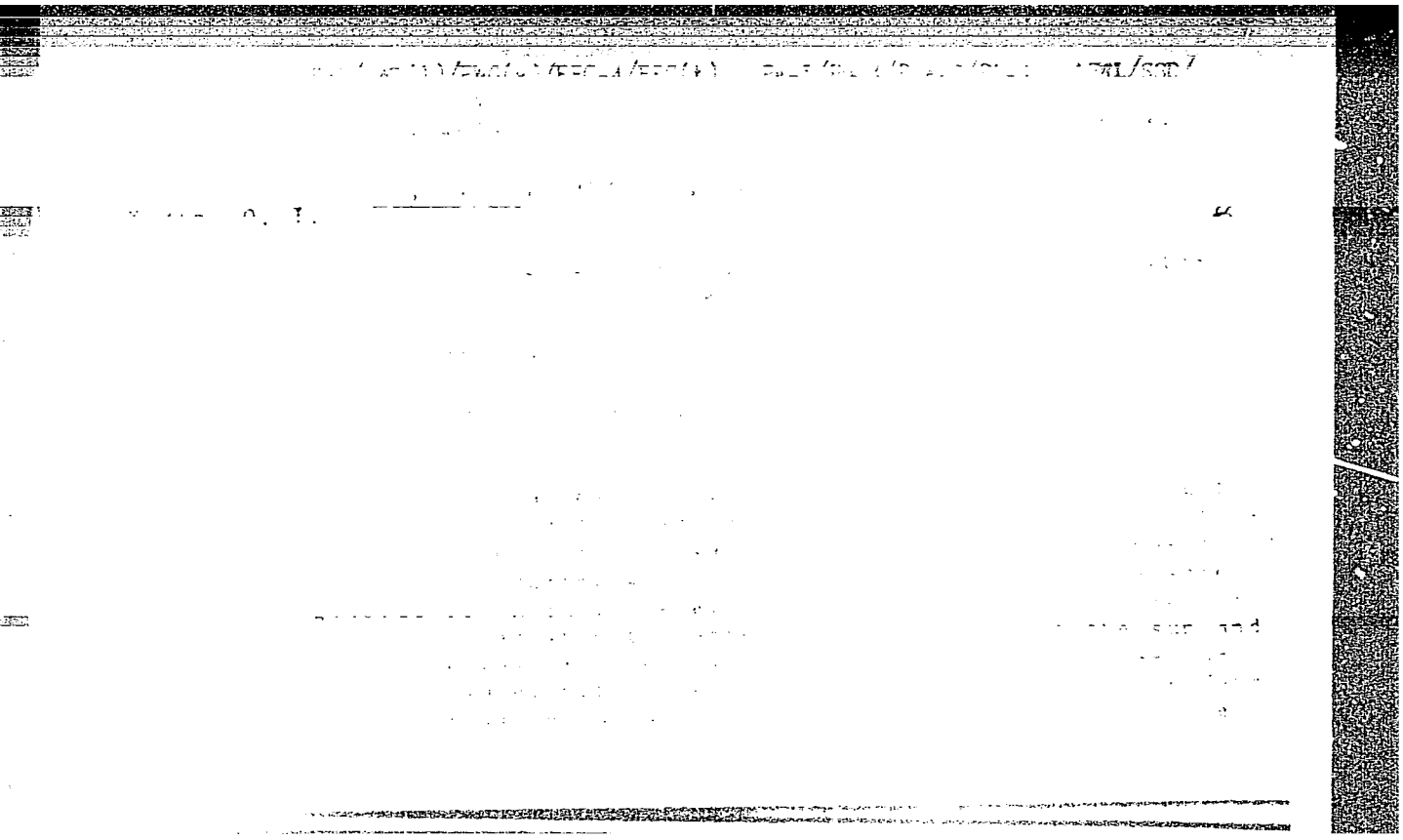

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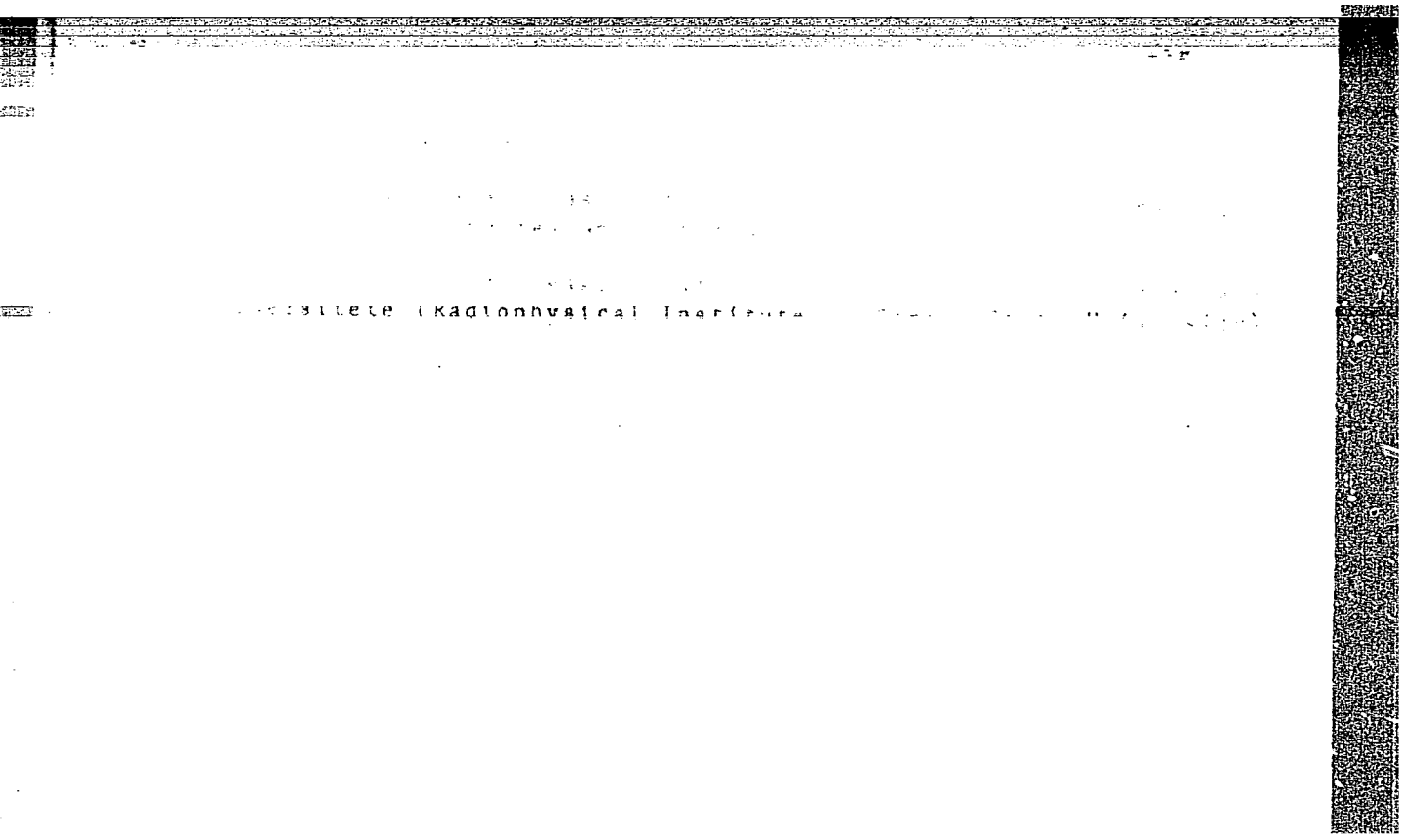

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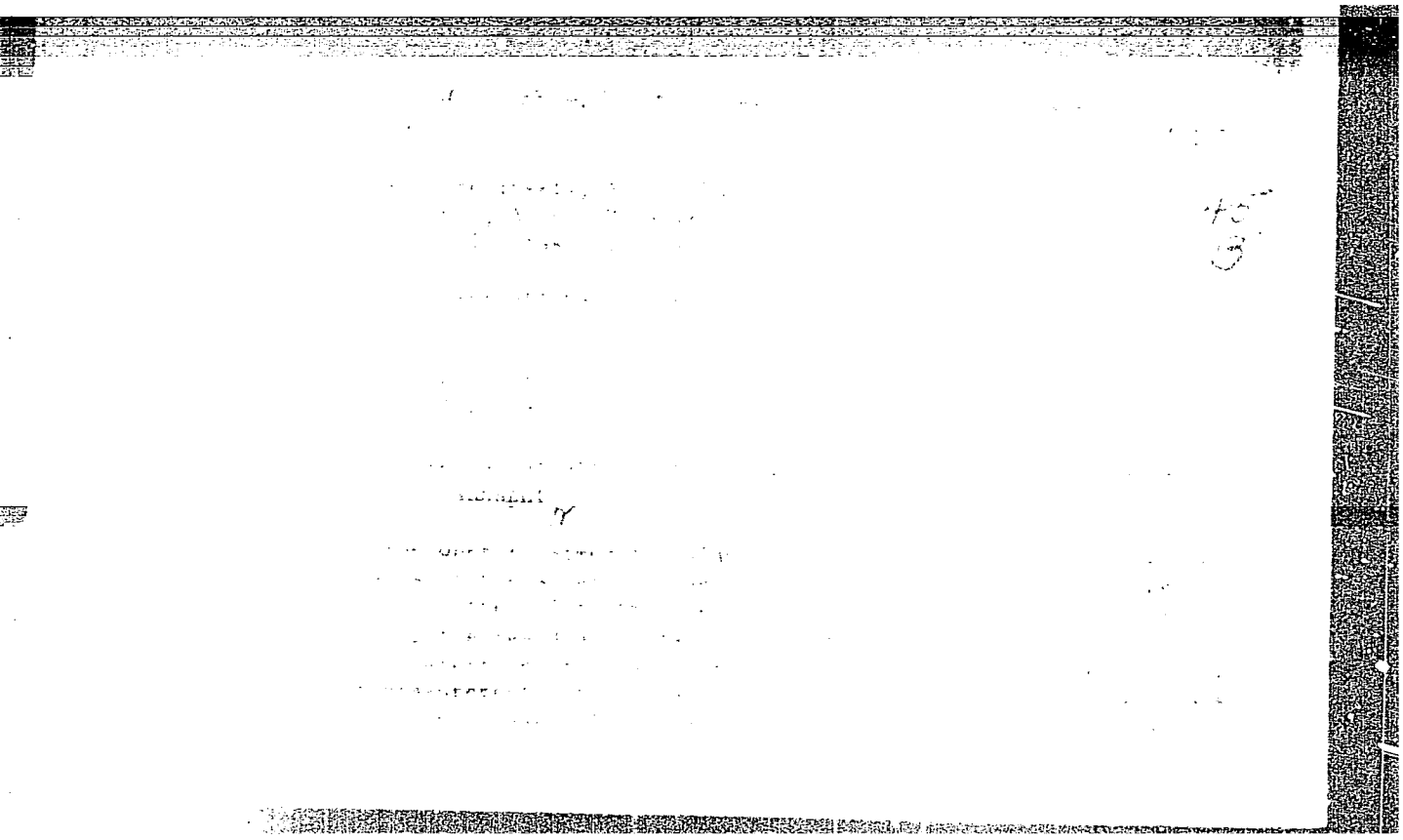

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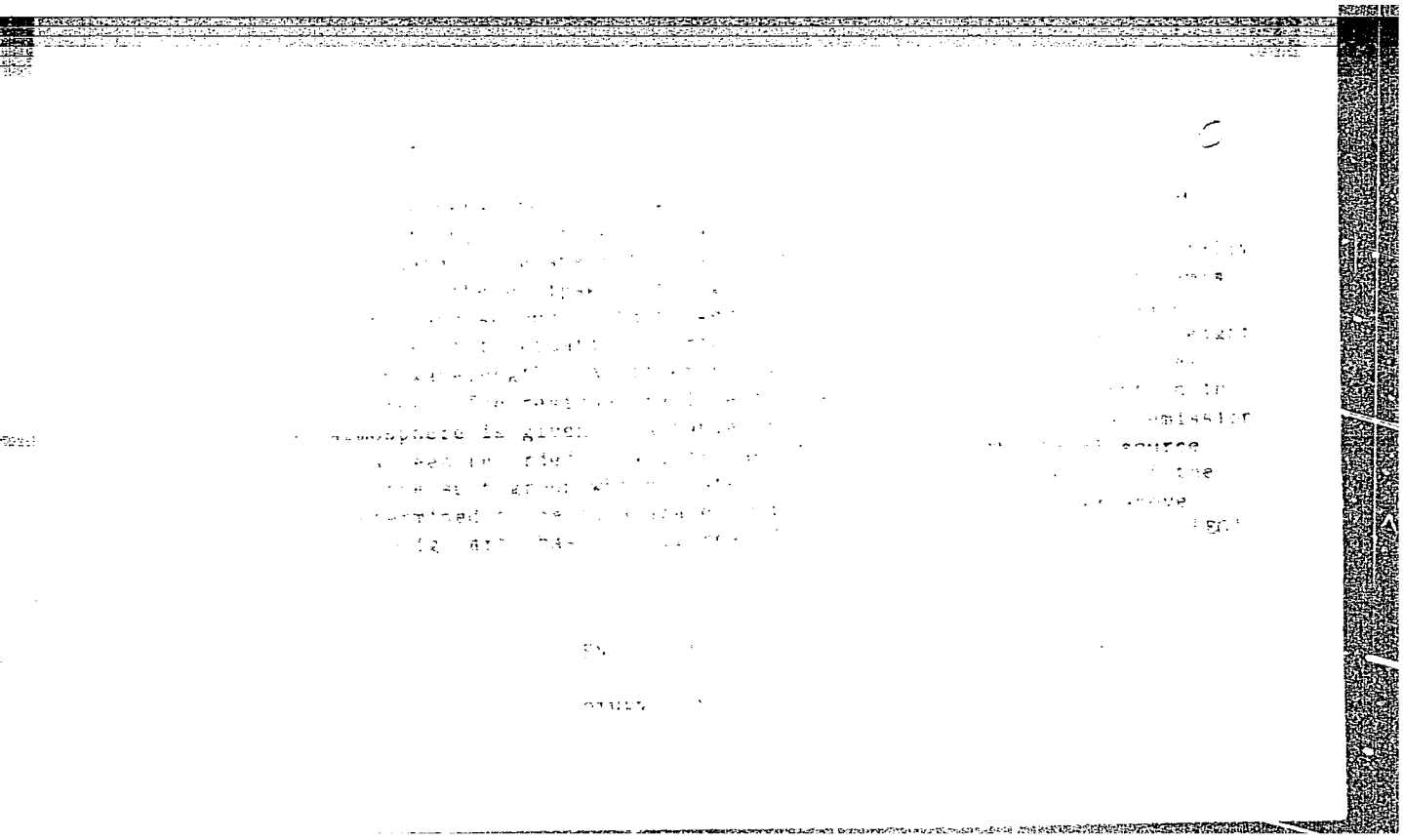

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

5(3) SOV/153-58-5-23/28

AUTHORS: Krasheninnikov, S. A., Durasova, S. A.

TITLE: Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Water (Absorbtsiya uglekisloty vodoy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 136-141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper is the second part of an earlier investigation carried out by the same authors (Ref 1). In the first part they had proved that in a tube the walls of which were wetted (diameter 20 mm, length 1000 mm) the coefficient of the rate of absorption K_{fl} of CO_2 by water depends upon the density of wetting, but that this dependence does not remain constant. It is expressed by several equations, each of which is valid within a certain range of the L-values. In the present paper the problem of the effect of geometrical dimensions had to be determined: the diameter d of the tube and its length with their effect on the absorption process. Opinions in publications concerning this subject are not uniform (Refs 2-4). For this purpose experiments at a constant velocity of the gas (0.32 m/sec) and a

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Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Water

constant concentration of it (98%) and a constant temperature (19-20°) were carried out by means of the apparatus used hitherto (Ref 1). The quantities d, l and L were changed independently of each other (Table 1). Table 2 shows the primary experimental results. From them the limiting values of L were calculated. They were evaluated (with small deviations) according to a method (Ref 1) employed previously. Figure 1 gives the results of this evaluation. From it the authors draw the conclusion that 1) the coefficient K_{fl} is dependent upon L at any dimensions of the tube in a different way, as is the case with the tube of one single dimension; 2) K_{fl} is with any given wetting only dependent upon the diameter of the absorption tube and not on its length. From the curves obtained empirical equations could be derived which connect K_{fl} with L and d. Figure 2 shows a comparison of the experimental and calculation results on the basis of the said equations (1) and (2). It may be seen therefrom that these equations, by means of which the curve (Fig 2) had been constructed, agree well with the experimental results. From figure 3 it may be seen that the ratio $\frac{d}{l}$ cannot form

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Water

the decisive geometrical parameter for the process of the CO_2 absorption. Concluding from certain analogies existing the authors assumed that such a parameter can express the ratio $\frac{d}{d_{cond}}$, with d_{cond} denoting a conditional diameter. Under these conditions the CO_2 absorption process is then expressed by two equations (4) and (5). Figure 4 shows the curve plotted according to these equations as well as all points experimentally determined, which group well around the curve calculated. This tends to show a sufficient accuracy with which the equations mentioned express the dependence of the CO_2 absorption process of the criteria of the hydrodynamic similarity as well as of the geometrical similarities suggested by the authors. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva, Kafedra tekhnologii svyazannogo azota i shchelochey (Moscow Chemo-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Water

Chair of the Technology of Bound Nitrogen and Alkalies)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1957

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

S/200/62/000/006/002/003
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, A.V., Durasova, S.A., and Levin, B.V.

TITLE: Extractions of uranyl nitrate with undiluted TBP in laboratory columns

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Sibirskoye otdeleniye, no. 6, 1962, 102 - 105

TEXT: The extraction of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ from its solutions by undiluted TBP was carried out in static and pulsating laboratory columns. In a static column (diameter - 38 mm, height of mass-exchange zone - 1300 mm) best results were obtained (70 % extraction) with V_{org}/V_{aq} = 6.4 - 6.0, where V is the volume of a phase). By employing $Mg(NO_3)_2$ as the salting out agent, better results were obtained, with V_{org}/V_{aq} = 2.5. Acidity of the initial aqueous phase does not appreciable influence the extraction. Higher percentage extractions were achieved using pulsating columns (diameter - 38 mm, height of mass-exchange zone - 900 mm). By including salting out agents a

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Extractions of uranyl nitrate with ...

99.09 % extraction was obtained. Hence, undiluted TBP is recommended only for concentrating weak solutions of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ but not for complete extractions. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N.S. Kurnakov, AS USSR)
Institut neorganicheskoy khimii sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry Siberian Branch of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1961

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

[illegible], A. V.; Durasova, S. A.

TITLE: Solubility of uranium peroxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 9-13

TOPIC TAGS: uranium peroxide, sulfuric acid, solubility

ABSTRACT: The solubility of uranium peroxide in water at temperatures of 25, 40, 60, and 100C has been determined. It was found that an increase in the temperature from 25 to 100C increases the solubility slightly, from 4.8 to 6.0 mg/l. The solubility of uranium peroxide was determined in sulfuric acid solutions at different pH values (1-3) at the same temperatures. The correlation between temperature and solubility is more pronounced in this case. The solubility of uranium peroxide increases considerably with decreasing pH. At 100C and pH = 1, it amounts to 10.7 g/l. The effect of an excess of hydrogen peroxide on the solubility of uranium peroxide in sulfuric acid solutions was investigated. It was found that the addition of hydrogen peroxide (in amounts of up to 0.2 mol/l) caused the amount of uranium dissolved to decrease considerably. At 100C and pH = 1, solubility is 145 mg/l. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

Card 1/2

Association: Inst. of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, AN SSSR

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOVA, S.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.V.

$UO_3 - H_2O_2 - H_2O$ system. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:58-61 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

RUCHKIN, Ye.D.; DURASOVA, S.A.

Optical study of hydrated uranium peroxide. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:62-66 64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

GABUDA, S.P.; GAGARINSKIY, Yu.V.; DURASOVA, S.A.; LUNDIN, A.G.

Proton resonance in uranium peroxide hydrates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no. 2:303-305 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

BAKAKIN, V.V.; GAGARINSKIY, Yu.V.; BORISOV, S.V.; ZAKHAROVSKIY, G.M.; DURASOVA, S.A.

Certain crystal chemical features of hydrated uranium tetrafluoride of cubical form. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4:562-566 Jl-Ag '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, g. Novosibirsk. Submitted August 24, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

Production technology and mechanical-physical proper... polystyrene foam rubber

[illegible]

...with NH[illegible]

...styrene with [illegible]

...process [illegible]

...compressive [illegible]

...at different [illegible]

...quality [illegible]

...and ranges [illegible]

...pared with the German Styropor and American Styrofoam.

W. M. [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

15(8), 25(1), 5(1)

AUTHORS: Moiseyev, A. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Durasova, T. F. SOV/64-58-7-1/18

TITLE: Foam Synthetics on the Basis of Polyester Isocyanate Compositions (Penoplasty na osnove poliefirizotsianatnykh kompozitsiy)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 389 - 398 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the first part of the present paper a survey is given of the foreign production companies as well as of the brand names and the processes employed for them. Based on the decisions made by the May Plenary Meeting of the TsK KPSS, the USSR production of foam synthetics will be considerably increased within the next years. The production and working technique of polyesters (Desmophen) and polyfunctional isocyanates (Desmodur) is described mentioning the names Bayer (Refs 20, 26, 27), Höchtlen (Khekhtlen) (Ref 28), and Hoppe (Khoppe) (Ref 29), as well as different methods employed in Germany, England, the US etc. The diagram of a multopren plant and a table of the properties of the desmodures and desmophens with the corresponding explanations are given. The second chapter deals with the foam synthetics produced

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in the USSR. The production of solid foam polyurethan PU-101 and its properties are explained. A foam synthetic with a thermoresistance of up to 150° is obtained at a ratio of the polyester : isocyanate of 40 : 60. The content of "substituted" isocyanates in the composition must amount to 20 - 30%. A substituted isocyanate of the type [illegible] (obtained from [illegible]) was used. The best results were obtained with the emulsifier [illegible]. Foam synthetics with good thermoresistance and good mechanical properties are obtained from polyesters with 5 - 7% free hydroxyl groups, an acid number of 10 - 18 mg KOH and an absolute viscosity of 20 - 32 cP. PU-101 has a specific weight of 0.05 - 0.5 g/cm³. The mechanical properties decrease to 60% on an increase in temperature from 20 to 130-150°, the coefficient of thermal conductivity varies, however, little. The dielectric properties of foam synthetics were investigated by Ya. M. Parnas, and the values obtained are mentioned in a table. A comparison of the properties of the foam synthetic PU-101 with those of multopren shows that [illegible] is equal to multopren. There are 8 figures, 10 tables, and 41 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOVA, T.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4207

Penoplastmassy; sbornik statey (Foam Plastics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 182 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,050 copies printed.

Ed.: A.A. Moiseyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.V. Pavlov, and M.Ya. Borodin; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: I.A. Suvorova; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Oreshkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians planning and manufacturing products and structures using lightweight fillers, and for workers of the foam plastic industry.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 13 studies on foam plastics and foaming agents. Some of the studies provide data on the technology of producing foam plastics from polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride, and data on thermosetting polymers (phenol rubber compositions, polyurethane foam, polyepoxy foam, and foam plastic sheets based on organic silicon resins). Other studies contain data on the composition of foam plastics, the effect of technological factors and volumetric weight on the physical, mechanical, and dielectric properties of foam plastics, and on the fields of application of foam plastics. Several studies deal with the production technology of radomes and reflectors for antenna installations in aircraft units. It is stated in the foreword that the Soviet Union produces and uses foam plastic sheets based on thermoplastic and thermosetting polymers of rigid, elastic, foamy, and porous structure. Fifteen such plastics including some of their specifications and applications are listed. There are no bibliographies but the authors cite Soviet and other authorities including A.A. Berlin, the author of Osnovy proizvodstva gazonapolnennykh plastmass i elastomerov (Principles of Production of Gas Filled Plastics and Elastomers) published by Goskhimizdat in 1954.

Khimenko, G.S., V.A. Popov, S.L. Fleyshman, K.P. Gorskiy, and G.M. Smolentsev. Application of Foam Material FK-20-ST in the Manufacture of Antenna Reflectors of Aircraft Radio Electronic Equipment 109
This study data on the physical, mechanical, and dielectric properties of foam material FK-20-ST. It also includes data on the design of antenna reflectors, the molds for reproducing such reflectors, and their fields of application. It is concluded that antenna reflectors made from foam material can be produced at a lower cost than from metal.

Kafengauz, A.P. and Ye. I. Yudicheva. Production of Gas Filled Polyurethanes 117
This study describes the technology of producing gas filled polyurethanes, the properties of polyurethanes, and fields of application. It also includes data on the polyesters, diisocyanates, catalysts, and emulsifying agents used in the production of gas filled polyurethanes.

Moiseyev, A.A., and T.F. Durasova. Foam Plastic Sheets Based on Polystyrene and Polyvinyl Chloride 19
Production of foam plastic sheets by the press and autoclave methods are described along with production from individual granules, as well as by mixing the composition on rollers. The technological process for the production of polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride foams is described giving the physical and mechanical properties of the foams. Soviet foam products are compared with those of Britain, the United States, East Germany and West Germany.

Pavlov, V.V., M.S. Goryachev, and T.F. Durasova. Using Polyurethane Foam Sheets in Aircraft Structures 131
This study contains data on the technology of producing radomes and dielectric grating reflectors for antenna installations. It also includes data on various ways of filling the structures with foam material

Borodin, M.Ya., and Z.I. Kazakova. Foam Plastic Sheets From Organic Silicon 157
This study contains data on the production technology and properties of foam plastic sheet K-40 made from organic silicon. High thermal stability and good dielectric and heatproof properties make this foam plastic suitable for applications in the field of radio engineering and heat insulation at temperatures of 200-250° up to 500 hours and at temperatures of 300-350° up to 50 hours.

Losev, I.P., D.A. Kuznetsov, and V.D. Valgin. Foam Plastic Sheets Based on Polyepoxy Resins With Aromatic Diamines 167
This study contains experimental data on the production technology and properties of foam plastic sheets made from polyepoxy resins with aromatic diamines. It also includes data on the interaction of such resins with metaphenylenediamine and on the optimum foaming conditions for the compositions, and on the effect of the surface active compounds on foaming conditions. This type of foam plastic sheet can be used as structural and electric insulation material at operating temperatures up to 110° in the field of aviation and electrical engineering.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

S/081/62/000/011/048/057
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Moiseyev, A.A., and Durasova, T.F.

TITLE: Foam plastics based on polystyrene and polyvinylchloride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 592, abstract 11 P 77. (In the Symposium: "Penoplastmassy" ("Foam Plastics"), M., Oborongiz, 1960, 19-44).

TEXT: Methods of preparation (in presses, autoclave, by mixing components when rolled from granules) are described. Properties and fields of application of foam plastics based on polystyrene and polyvinylchloride are also given, together with the formulations of various types of foam plastics and brief details of their respective raw materials.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

POPOV, V.A.; MOISEYEV, A.A.; BORODIN, M.Ya.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.A.; GORSKIY, K.P.; KAZAKOVA, Z.I.; TROYAN, G.V.; DURASOVA, T.F.;

[Foam plastics and porous plastics] Penoplasty i poroplasty. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 30 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR. (Plastics)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASOVA, YU.A.

20-5-23/60

AUTHOR: SPIVAK,G.V., KROKHINA,A.I., YAVORSKAYA,T.V., DURASOVA,YU.A.

TITLE: Etching of Dielectrics by Ionic Bombardment. (Travleniye dielektrikov ionnoy bombardirovkoy, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 5, pp 1001-1003 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The following is shown by the present paper: On the occasion of the bombardment of the surface of a dielectric by means of gasions geometrically regular etching figures may form which reflect the crystal structure of the object. Bombardment with positive ions was carried out in a low pressure discharge. The action of neon ions upon crystalline and amorphous dielectrics was investigated. Reference is made to some previous works dealing with this subject. When the cathode was constructed, the fact was taken into account that cathode spattering is proportional to the density of the ion flux, and that there is less depositing of metal at those points where current density is greater. If, therefore, a greater current density is produced on the surface of the dielectric than at neighboring points of the metal, the dielectric is not powdered with metal. This happens in the case of a periodic development of the potential being caused, so that indentations correspond to the domains of the dielectric to be spattered. The crystalline dielectrics used were quartz, Iceland spar, rock salt, and seignette

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Etching of Dielectrics by Ionic Bombardment.

salt. Besides, also the amorphous dielectrica amber and plexiglass were etched. Etching with ions took place on the occasion of different kinds of discharge. For amber and plexiglass the method of ion etching must be selected with particular care; I = 2 - 2,5 ma/cm, V = 1,5 kV and t = 2 - 3 hours. The surfaces of the amber and the plexiglass were uniformly destroyed and the figures of destruction had no geometrical pattern. On the occasion of the etching of quartz with ions in the Z-section, distinctly marked triangles were obtained. Of all dielectrics, quartz is the most difficult to investigate. With a weak ion bombardment no figures at all are formed, and in the case of a heavy bombardment the same figures are obtained as in glass. When rock salt is etched (surface {100}) cubes are formed. The etching figures thus obtained can be used for determining the symmetry of the crystal. This method is simpler and often more reliable than that employed in connection with other processes. (With 3 Illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University "M.V.LOMONOSOV" (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova

PRESENTED BY: A.V.SHUBNIKOV, Member of the Academy, on 24.1.1957

SUBMITTED: 7.1.1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

S/120/63/000/001/063/072
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Durasova, Yu.A. and Rybak, Ye.N.

TITLE: Apparatus for determination of the thickness of thin films

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 195 - 196

TEXT: This device can be used to determine the thickness of thin films in the range 80 - 5 000 Å to an accuracy of ± 10 - 15 Å. A glass fibre, 20 - 30 μ in diameter, is placed in contact with the base on which the film is deposited. The assembly is then exposed to the evaporating material. After the film has been deposited the glass fibre is removed, leaving a groove whose depth is equal to the thickness of the film. The surface is then covered with a 500 Å thick layer of silver, and the plate is used in conjunction with another plate, covered with a 100 - 150 Å thick silver layer, to form an optical wedge. The monochromatic wedge fringes are recorded photographically and evaluated, as described by Tolansky (Uspekhi fiz. nauk, 1946, 30, 1-2).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

1

Apparatus for ....

S/120/63/000/001/063/072
B052/B101

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU
(Physics Department of MGU)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1962

Card 2/2

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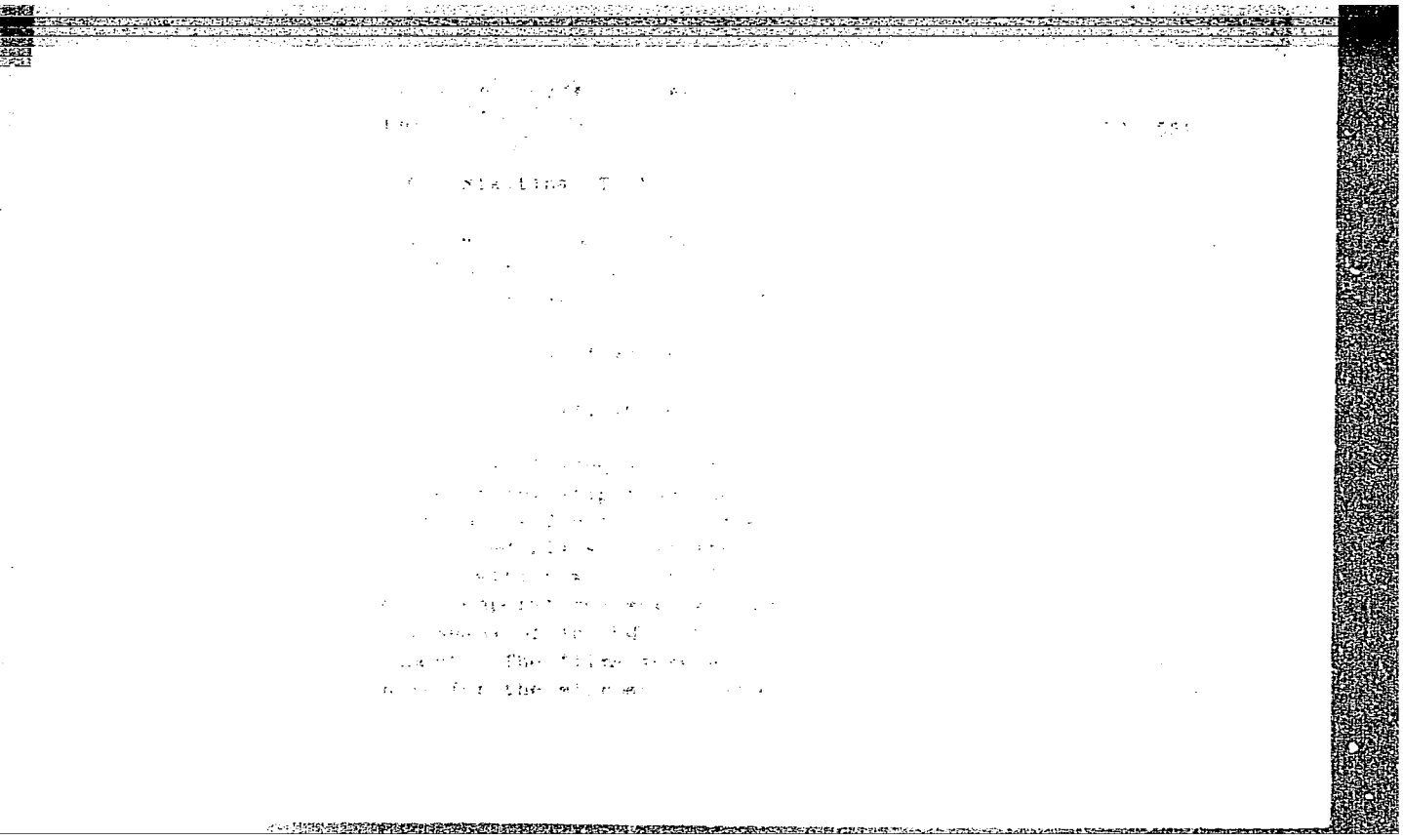

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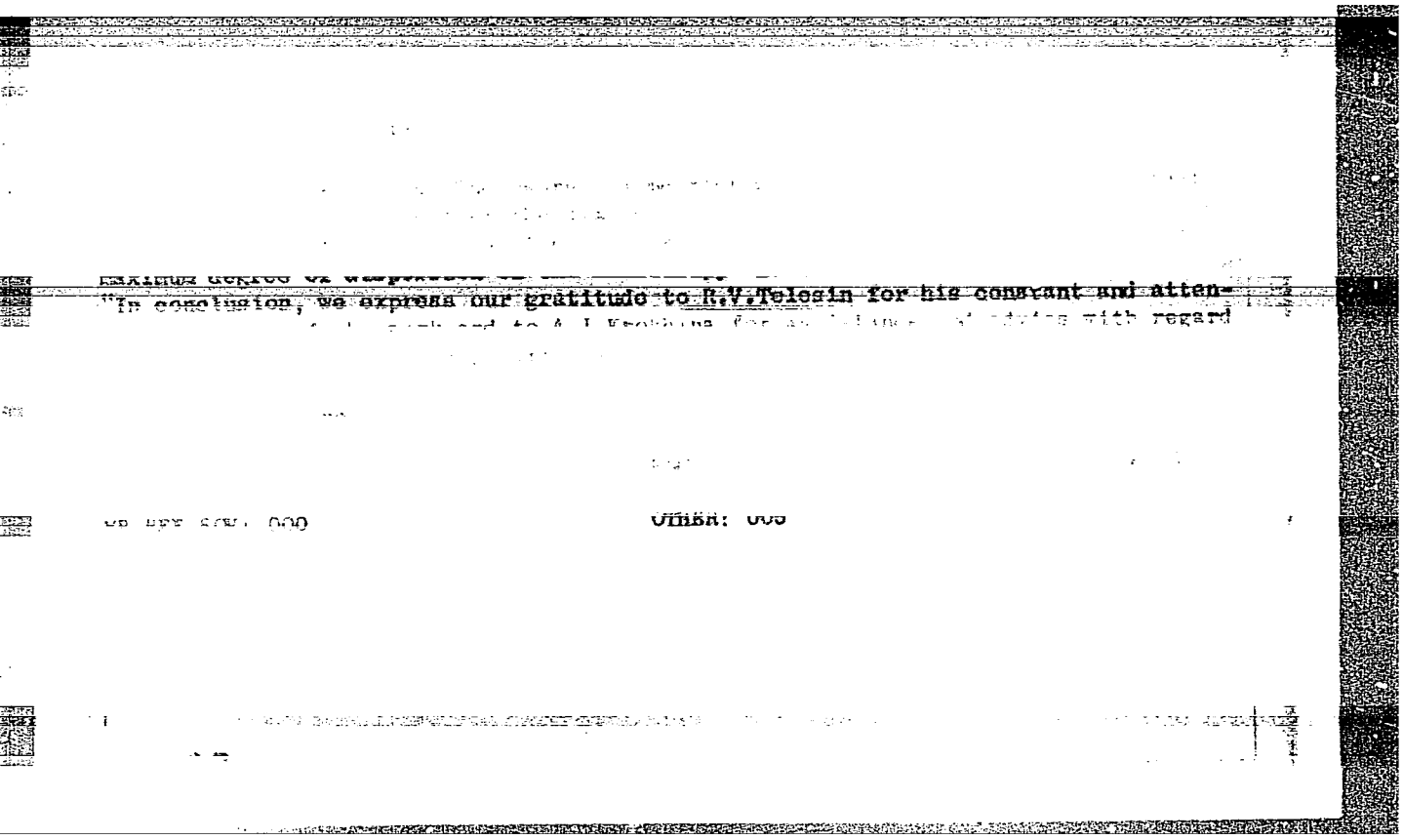

"In conclusion, we express our gratitude to R.V.Telesin for his conscient and atten-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURASS, G.S.; RAYNOV, K.K.

Technical development of the manufacture of sulfuric acid by the contact process. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.1:27-38 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sulfuric acid)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DOBROTA, S. DURATNY, K.; TEICHER, L.; DORNETZHUBER, Vl.; FINDOVA, V.

On surgical and some other problems of chemodectoma of the glomus caroticum. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.3:178-189 15 Ag '65.

1. Krajska nemocnica tuberkulozy a chorob plucnych v Bratislave-Podunajskych Biskupiciach (riaditel doc. MUDr. K. Virsik), Oddelenie hrudnej chirurgie (veduci MUDr. S. Dobrota) a Ustav tuberkulozy v Bratislave (riaditel MUDr. J. Markovic).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURATNY, K.

Our experiences in the treatment of fistula and extrapulmonary tuberculosis. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 30 no.4:335-338 Ag '63.

1. Oddelenie pre mimopluecnu tuberkulozu Liecebny tbc vo Vysnych Hagoch, riaditel MUDr. J. Balaz.
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR)
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (FISTULA)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

OKOLICANY, O.; DURATNY, K.; SKUTIL, V.

Fistulas following nephrectomy due to tuberculosis. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.3:158-162 15 Ag '65.

1. Krajska nemocnica tuberkulozy a chorob plucnych v Bratislave-Podunajskych Biskupiciach (riaditel doc. MUDr. K. Virsik), Oddelenie urogenitalnej tuberkulozy (veduci MUDr. O. Okolicany) a Liecebna tuberkulozy vo Vysnych Hagoch (riaditel MUDr. J. Balaz).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURATNY, Stanislav, inz.; PLANCAR, Jozef, inz.; ZBORIL, Lubomir, promovany geolog

Geophysical survey of the northern part of Ipel basin.
Geol pruzkum 5 no.5:137-139 My '63.

1. Geologicky prieskum, n.p., Zilina, geofyzikalne stredisko Bratislava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURATNY, Stanislaw, inz.; PLANCAR, Jozef, inz.; ZBORIL, Lubomir, dr.

Results of the gravimetric survey in the Novaky Basin area.
Geol pruzkum 6 no.2:45-47 F'64

1. Geologicky prieskum, n.p., Zilina, geofyzikalne stredisko Bratislava.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURAY, Aladar, dr.; STUBER, Adrienne, dr.

C-reactive protein tests in laryngeal diseases. Fulorrgegegyogyaszat 9 no.4:166-169 D '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Fül-orr-gegeklinikajanak (igazgato: Varga Gyula dr.l egyetemi tanar) es Heim Pal Gyermekkorhaz (igazgato: Sarkany Jeno dr.) közlemenye.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURBANOV, I. M.

22712 Durbanov, I. M. Sluchay probodeniya cherveobraznogo otrostka v ushchemlennom gryzhevom meshke. Sov. meditsina, 1949, No. 7, S. 30

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURBANOV, I.M.

Method for treating perforated stomach and duodenal ulcers by tampondae with islated omentum. Khirurgiia 35 no.12:102-103 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Gul'kevichskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach D.M. Nazarenko) Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION surgery)
(OMENTUM transplantation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURBANOV, I.M.

Tubal, ampullar and interstitial pregnancy. Sov.med. 25 no.1:83-85 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Gul'kevicheskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Krasnodarskogo kraya (glavnyy vrach D.M.Nazarenko).
(PREGNANCY, EXTRA-UTERINE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURBANOV, I.M.

Endemic goiter in the village of Novomikhaylovskoye Gul'kevichi District, Krasnodar Territory. Sov.med. 26 no.1:91-92 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Gul'kevichskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.A. Sergeyev) Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(NOVOMIKHAYLOVSKOYE (KRASNODAR TERRITORY)—GOITER)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610009-9

DURFAS, S.

The Township Cooperative in Poszczynek appeals. p. 6.
(ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. Vol. 9 (i.e. 10) no. 38, Sept. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

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DURBATOV, A. D.

USSR/Biology - Heredity Jul/Aug 51

"Modification of Heredity and Increase of the Vitality of the Progeny by Means of Intervariety Transplantation of Fertilized Eggs of Female Rabbits. II. Effect of the Carrier-Mother on the Development, Appearance, and Vitality of the Young," A. D. Durbatov, Leningrad

"Uspekh Sov Biol" Vol XXXII, No 1 (4), pp 113-120

Intervariety transplantation of fertilized eggs leads to better developed, heavier, and healthier young at birth. The young, which acquire body characteristics approaching to great extent

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those of the variety to which the carrier-mother belongs, grow rapidly and exhibit higher resistance to infectious diseases. Modifications in question are due apparently to resorption of foreign plastid substances. The 2d generation born from rabbits bred in this manner shows increased vitality and improved characteristics.

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